

## Democratic Enquirer

J. W. BOWEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF VINTON COUNTY

McARTHUR, OHIO:

Thursday, June 20, 1867

### To Business Men.

Businessmen and others who wish to advertise, will consult their own interests by advertising in

**THIS PAPER,** as its circulation is larger than that of any other paper printed in Vinton County, and has an extensive circulation in adjoining counties, among an active, enterprising and intelligent population.

### Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor, ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Franklin.

For Lieutenant Governor, DANIEL S. UHL, of Holmes.

For Treasurer, DR. C. FULTON, of Crawford.

For Auditor, JOHN McELWEE, of Butler.

For Attorney General, FRANK H. BURD, of Knox.

For Judge of Supreme Court, Judge THOMAS M. KEY, of Hamilton.

For Controller of Treasury, WILLIAM SHERIDAN, of Williams.

For Board of Public Works, ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga.

### COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative, ANDREW J. SWAIN.

For Prosecuting Attorney, DAVID B. SHIVEL.

For Surveyor, S. C. STEINBROOK.

For Commissioner, A. SOULE.

**A WOOLEN FACTORY.**—A person who owns a large and valuable tract of land, through which the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad passes, west of and adjoining the Zaleski Estate, in Vinton county, authorizes us to state that a site for a Woolen Factory will be given free to any party who will build upon it. It is an excellent place for a Woolen Factory; about one mile from the Zaleski Depot of the M. & C. R. R., and water, coal, wood, and every thing else necessary for building and running an establishment of this kind, being near at hand. We think there is not a more convenient location in this county for a Woolen Factory. For further particulars call on or address the Editor of this paper.

**THE COUNTY TICKET.**—The Democracy of Vinton County, on Monday last, placed their candidates in nomination, (as will be seen by referring to the proceedings of the Convention in this paper), for the various county offices to be filled at the October election. The ticket is unobjectionable in every respect, and although there are among those defeated, some of the very best men in Vinton county, it is generally admitted that the nominations are excellent and deserve and should have the earnest support of every voter in Vinton county.

**ANDREW J. SWAIN** is the nominee for Representative. He was the member of the last House of Representatives, and was noted for his attention to business, and for always being "the right man in the right place." His record during the session was one of which any honest and Constitution-loving voter might feel proud. He makes a most excellent Representative.

**DAVID B. SHIVEL**, the candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, is well qualified for the office, and all who consult the interests of the County and State, regardless of party preferences, will give him their hearty support.

**For Surveyor, S. C. STEINBROOK**, is the nominee—being nominated by acclamation. He is the present Surveyor, having been appointed by the County Commissioners to fill the vacancy, of which we spoke last week. Mr. Steinbrook is a gentleman of fine business qualifications, strict integrity, and admirably fitted for the important office for which he has been selected. He filled the important position a number of years ago to the entire satisfaction of everybody.

With **Mr. A. SOULE**, the nominee for Commissioner, we are not personally acquainted; but we are informed that he is one of the most intelligent and upright farmers in Vinton county, a resident of Wilkesville Township—a man who is a good financier, and who will attend to the interests of the people with fidelity and economy. We can safely say he is just the man for the place.

As we have said above, this ticket is an excellent one, and gives general satisfaction to the people. All are competent

and deserving, and will make efficient and obliging servants, and attentive to the interests of the tax-payers of Vinton county. Let them have a generous support.

**THE FIRE COMPANY.**—The members of the proposed Fire Company met, pursuant to previous notice, at the School House, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing. The meeting was called to order by calling Wm. B. Davis to the Chair, and appointing J. G. Swetland, Jr., Secretary. A few appropriate remarks were made by John Mayo, George W. Pearce, and others. A letter from Chillicothe, relative to the purchase of a Hand Engine, fixtures, &c., was read by J. M. McGilivray. A Committee, consisting of John Mayo, Alex. Ward and G. W. Pearce, were appointed to confer with the Town Council as to the manner of organization; and as to what the Council propose to do to aid the organization in the purchase of necessary machinery, &c. A Committee, consisting of W. J. Rappala, J. M. McGilivray, J. G. Swetland, Jr., and Geo. W. Pearce, were also appointed to report a Constitution and By-Laws. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the Court House, on Wednesday evening, 19th inst. Let the good work go bravely on!

## IMPORTANT. Great Reduction in Prices!!

**DAN. WILE AND BRO'S.**  
Have just received, at their old stand, a large Stock of Goods in their line, bought for cash, at

**PANIC PRICES;**  
and they are **SELLING LOWER** than at any time since 1860.

Persons wishing to purchase, can **SAVE 10 PER CENT.** by calling on them.

Call and examine before purchasing.

They charge nothing for showing goods, and **THEY WILL CERTAINLY SAVE YOUR MONEY!**

**ELOCUTIONARY.**—Prof. T. N. Hickman, the one-armed soldier, gave one of his Elocutionary Entertainments on Friday evening last. For a young man, the Professor promises well, and most assuredly will, ere long, become one of the best delineators of the age. The subjects of his lectures were all very fine and suited the occasion; among which was "An Old Oak," either likened unto the Publisher of the Literary Gem, or the Publisher of the Literary Gem was likened unto the Oak—we don't know which. May success attend him.

### Democratic County Convention.

**THE Democratic County Convention**, pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee, met at the Court House, on last Monday, and organized by calling S. C. CASE to the Chair, and appointing JOHN MAYO Secretary.

The Townships were called and some of them responded by their delegates, and some did not. Wilkesville, Clinton, and Knox were not enough interested to pay any attention to the Convention. To supply the deficiency thus occasioned the following resolutions were proposed and adopted:

**Resolved.** That each delegate be chosen and filled up by persons present from such Townships, and that they be hereby authorized to cast the full vote of such Township in the Convention.

A resolution was offered and adopted, calling on the Candidates before the Convention to pledge their support to the ticket nominated. A. Mayo and A. J. Swain—candidates for Representative—in brief speeches pledged themselves to support the nominees, whoever they might be.

S. C. Steinbrook, A. W. James, and O. T. Gunning were appointed Tellers; and the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Representative. The vote was as follows:  
A. J. Swain..... 29  
A. Mayo..... 21  
A. J. Swain was duly declared the nominee of the Convention.

The next thing in order was balloting for Prosecuting Attorney. The names announced were D. B. Shivel, E. A. Bratton and A. Mayo. Before the balloting commenced the following Resolution was offered to the Convention:

**Resolved.** That we hereby endorse the course pursued by E. A. Bratton of the Vinton Record, and cordially recommend the Record to the support of the Democracy of Vinton, as the Democratic organ of Vinton county.

Major Bratton spoke upon the Resolution and called attention to the fact that two democratic papers were published in

the County, urged upon the Convention to decide which paper was the organ of the party and entitled to the support of the Democracy. Speeches were made in opposition to the Resolution on the ground that it did not properly belong to the business of the Convention.

A motion was made and carried to lay the Resolution on the table. Major Bratton then withdrew his name as candidate before the Convention, and Shivel and Mayo having taken the pledge, the balloting proceeded and resulted as follows:  
D. B. Shivel..... 36  
A. Mayo..... 14  
Mr. Shivel was duly declared the nominee of the Convention.

S. C. Steinbrook was next nominated by acclamation as a candidate for County Surveyor.

Three names were announced for Commissioner, as follows: Agrippa Wells, Lewis A. Atwood, and A. Soule. The vote was as follows:  
A. Wells..... 23  
Lewis A. Atwood..... 1  
A. Soule..... 29  
Mr. Soule was duly declared the nominee.

The delegates to the Senatorial Convention, elected, were S. C. Case, S. C. Steinbrook, E. A. Bratton and O. T. Gunning.

The Executive Committee chosen consists of S. C. Case, D. B. Shivel, and J. G. Swetland, Jr., and was empowered to appoint an Advisory Committee in each Township.

There being no farther nominations to be made, the following Resolutions were offered:

**Resolved.** That we the Democracy of Vinton County, in Convention assembled, do hereby approve and endorse the Platform of the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, of January 8, 1867.

**2d.** That we regard the present "Congress" as a betrayal to the Constitution, and hostile to civil liberty and the Union of the States.

**3d.** That we disapprove the Government of any State by military power, and we denounce such Governments as unconstitutional.

**4th.** That political power cannot be exercised in harmony by two distinct races; that we are opposed to the extension of the right of suffrage to the Negro; that we denounce and oppose the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the State, and do most heartily approve of the following views of Stephen A. Douglas, namely: "I hold that this Government was made on the white basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men, and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men, and no others: I do not believe the Almighty made the Negro capable of self-government."

The Resolutions were adopted, and the Convention then adjourned.

S. C. CASE, Ch'n.

JOHN MAYO, Sec'y.

### The National Bank System.

**THE Montgomery (Alabama) Mail**, in noticing the late National fraud at Selma, in that State thus shows how peculiarly liable to frauds this whole system is. There was never a greater fanciful opportunity for rascality, even by the old "Wild Cat" system. It says:

"Here is a National Bank, which commenced operations on a fictitious capital of \$100,000 worth of bonds are borrowed by A from B, and deposited by A, with the Treasury Department as security for the bank. Thereupon the Treasury issues to A, \$90,000 of currency, which A pays back to B for his bond. It is thus that a National Bank is started upon a capital of \$10,000 or \$12,000, not enough to give credit to a respectable third class shavering shop. What follow? The bank becomes a National, local concern. The officers are cheek by jowl with United States officials. They step about with the grandeur of the American eagle. Vast sums are deposited, the Government allows the bank to use the deposits with out charge. Besides this kindness towards local subject, the Government in good enough in addition, to pay the bank interest upon the \$100,000 worth of bonds, which the banker A borrowed from his friend B, and for which B has already been paid by the Government."

It has already been seen that the bank costs A only \$10,000, for which investment the Government pays him \$7,300 per annum as interest on his borrowed capital, and gives a free grab into hundreds of thousands of deposited funds.—Could the Government offer greater inducement for swindling? Yet we are asked to endorse the party and Congress which established such demoralizing agencies throughout the land.

We have these shavering mills in full operation all over the country. Cities of the first and second class, and even villages, are ornamented with these shabby institutions. These swindling shops are busily engaged helping us around the circle. They are more engines of robbery and plunder, and added largely to the burdens of the people. When will the laboring man learn to oppose, at the polls, all these schemes that plunder and enslave him? Tariffs and paper promises are of this character—mere schemes for robbing labor.

Let our neighbors drop their "colored girl" and talk about these questions."

### For Strictly Pure White Lead at Cincinnati Prices.

Go to Sisson's Drug Store.

**"THINGS ARE WORKING."**—It has been pretty generally reported that the soldiers had no friends amongst "Copperheads," that no one would protect them but "Republicans," that if the "truly loyal" did not come to the aid of a soldier in difficulty he would not be aided. Night before last a red hot Republican struck a one-armed soldier in the face with his fist, and was knocked down for it by "one of the worst Copperheads in the business." How's that?—[Columbus Statesman.]

## THE FIRST BOOK OF THE CHRONICLES ZALESKI.

WRITTEN BY HON. OF EM.

CHAPTER VI.

1 For the "Lord" hath determined in the wisdom of His counsel, to make himself notorious in the mighty acts that He may do in the city.

2 For he is aware in his sanctum, that all He had to do with should respect and obey all his commands and orders, and him that would not, should be dealt with according to the reasonings of his power.

3 And all that hath done despite to the will of the "Lord" or taken his name in vain, either in word or deed, them hath the "Lord" set a mark upon, and His eye is ever upon them.

4 And in order to carry out the will of the "Lord" and His designs He hath called unto himself many disciples or followers, even some of the "Backeyes" who love the "almighty dollar" better than they do honor and uprightness.

5 And many of the transgressions of the will of the "Lord" hath already been brought to naught in the sight of the "Lord" and rendered powerless, in his employ.

6 And him whose surname is May, of whom we have before written, hath fallen a victim in the hands of the "Lord"; and hath been promised a discharge from the employ of the machine shops, of whom we will more particularly describe hereafter.

7 And it came to pass, that the "Lord" of the city, grew in power and strength and great fear came over all the inhabitants of the city on account thereof.

8 For inasmuch as the "Lord" of the city had tried to exercise his power somewhat in the discharge of the man who had charge of the machine shops, and whose surname is May, him hath the "Lord" determined to discharge because he hath taken part in the matters of the school of the city.

9 And as this man May is of kind disposition, and of good report, and hath gained many friends, and true friends are they, and men of whom the "Lord" would smite with a curse, could He but know the names of these men.

10 And at the same time the "Lord" hath been making unto himself friends, for the filthy gain of this world, men who take money in preference to honor, them hath the "Lord" chosen unto himself.

11 And inasmuch as many of the friends of May hath taken the pleasure of speaking against the "Lord" and against his Chief Pig Driver, and the many persons whom the "Lord" hath chosen as his Angels, that they have all gone mad, and many of them peradventure will become insane, as some of the same class of men of that city hath done before.

12 And many of the Hirelings of the "Lord" hath become sorely vexed, and hath even grown mad, and have made many efforts to ferret out the Historical man of the city, and have made them selves ever to be remembered by communicating unto the "Lord's" News-paper, and even pampering two individuals as being the authors of the "Chronicles" of the city, and hath spoken not in good and kind words of the author, but to the reverse, and in low and vile slanders against the persons, for in that they are innocent.

13 And it remaineth a secret even unto this day as to whom it is that furnishes the history of the city.

14 But it need not remain a secret, for all the inhabitants of the city knoweth of all that hath been written and no man dareth to deny the truth as written in the History of the city, for the person who furnishes the History, remaineth hard by the "Lord" and cleaveth near unto him, and hath a perfect knowledge of the "Lord" and of all of his ways and his thoughts afar off, and understandeth the "Lord" though he speaketh not.

15 And it seemeth good unto the historian, inasmuch as many of the Hirelings of the "Lord" hath communicated many articles of matter to the "Lord's" News-paper, in the city, and from all the parts of the land and region round about the city, and even from Cincinnati there cometh up the voice of one of the departed for the space of about three years, in defense of the "Lord" of the city, and who seemeth to be astonished, and even stricken with wonder, that the "Lord" should be so persecuted, and ill spoken of.

16 That he write a few more facts in the history of the city and of some of the acts of the "Lord" in conducting his mighty Printing Press.

17 And it came to pass that after many days of the over memorable News-paper, had passed and the wages of the workmen in this office, had not yet been paid, that the "Lord" promised unto one of the workmen, that he would pay him for his labor if he would continue to work for the "Lord."

18 And the "Lord" after that he had procured the services of the workman, refused to pay the wages of the workman, and the same remaineth due even unto this day, in the sum of about eighty-five dollars.

19 And it came to pass, that after

many days had passed, that the laborer, sendeth a letter unto the "Lord," and asketh the "Lord" for his pay.  
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### The Union as it Was and the Union as it Is.

**THE Morning Journal** has an editorial comparing the Union as it was to the so-called Union as it is, which the writer commences in the Sophomoric style, thus:

"THEN AND NOW.—The Union of today bears no more resemblance to the Union of ten years ago than the scolding butterfly does to the crawling caterpillar. Refined in the white heat of civil war, we are as unlike our former self as the bright gold is to the dull lump of ore slumbering in the mine. We have been purged of many crudities, have cast off many superfluities, attuned for many misdeeds, and are almost ready for the Great Reformer's stamp. The nation is done with shams. The era of humbugs is about at an end. The rule of injustice is almost ended. We stand on the threshold of a new epoch."

We agree that "the Union of to-day bears no comparison to the Union of ten years ago," and, as a lover of our country, we are sorry that truth compels the admission. Ten years ago, the Union was truly a union—the term "United States" a true one, and the people therein prosperous and happy, and, with the exception of a few fanatics in the North, and about an equal number in the South, not a breath of discord was heard. No taxes for national purposes were then levied or collected—the laboring man could then light his untaxed pipe, filled with untaxed tobacco, with an untaxed match, and smoke it between the sips of his untaxed lager—his good wife could sip her untaxed tea or coffee, and purchase her calico dress for ten cents per yard. The currency of the country was then gold and silver, or bank notes worth their face in money.

Now the people are taxed on everything they consume, eat, drink or wear. The hated Stamp Act passed by England in 1775, and attempted to be enforced in the Colonies, is revived and enforced in this land of the free and is placed on the taxed medicine the sick man takes, and on the permit which authorizes his body to be committed to his mother earth.—England, with her great resources, pays a much less amount in interest on her public debt than do our people, with a commerce crippled, and industry failing to meet its proper reward in consequence of a depreciated currency.

The Union of ten years ago, was a Union in which all men of all sections had all the rights which the Constitution guaranteed. Each State exercised all the powers properly belonging to States, which they had not ceded to the Federal Government, and their Senators and Representatives in Congress were always present to protect the interest and the honor of their States and their constituents.

The "Union of to-day" is not the Union of our fathers. That Union, according to the Radical programme, has been dissolved. Ten States—some of them a part of the "Old Thirteen"—are out of the Union. The party now in power has done that which hundreds of thousands of lives were lost and thousands of millions of money was spent to prevent. It has dissolved the Union, and in its place has erected a despotism which treats ten States as conquered provinces, and proposes to hold them, not by the bonds of affection, but by the fear of the bayonet.

Agreeing with the *Journal* that the Union of to-day bears but little resemblance to that of the Union ten years ago, it will be the duty, as we feel that it is the destiny of the Democratic party, to bring it back to the better days of the Republic. This can only be done by driving the Vandals from the Capitol, and restoring the Constitution and with it the rights of the States and the people.  
*Ohio Statesman.*

A **WESTERN** paper records this. In 1864, a notorious fellow named Stanton while Provost Marshal of Wabash county, Ill., shot two young men whom he conceived had offended him. He was arrested and imprisoned, but subsequently released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, giving bail in \$20,000, prominent Mongrels signing the bonds. Stanton decamped, the bonds were prosecuted, but the case never brought to an issue, and finally the Mongrel Legislature passed a law releasing the bond holders and requiring the State Attorney to dismiss the case.—Thus Mongrelism in Illinois fosters and protects the crime of murder by special legislation.

### For Mishler's Herb Bitters

Go to Sisson's Drug Store.

**BO-HOO.**—It appears that negroes, or using language of a more recent date, Manhoods, have their matrimonial trials and tribulations, quarrels and curtain lectures, as well as white trash. A person who was in a "posish" for it, recently heard a lady, on whom the sun was always set, giving it to her shaded mate, thusly: "Gest you go dar again—lemme see you dar once more, and I'll tare every lock o' wool out uv dat Sal Johnson's head. I ain't gwine to stand it! No natty trollop's gwine to get off wid a whole nide who sashays in any such way with my husband—and here she 'bawls'—into tears. We'll bet two cents against a chew of tobacco, and give the tobacco back if we win, that that's one 'nigger dat don't bodder Sal Johnson any more," without catching what Paddy gave the drum.

### For Ayer's Medicines,

Call at Sisson's Drug Store.

### Who is a Good Democrat.

Wz very often hear men boastingly proclaim that they are "good Democrats," "Jackson Democrats," "Constitutional Democrats," &c. We have no objection to this; for we think that every man ought to be a Democrat and feel proud of the high privilege that he has of being one. Democratic principles are the only principles that can uphold and sustain a free Republican form of Government—the only principles that will enable a people to govern themselves. Hence our devotion to them, and our admiration of such men as may be devoted to them; but all men who boast of being good Democrats, are not such, according to our understanding of the term.

A good Democrat is one who adheres firmly and unwaveringly to the fundamental principles of the party, as taught by Jefferson, Jackson, and other sages of this country; one who is not carried away from his party by every new form of doctrine that may be put forth by demagogues; one who stands firm in the faith in times of adversity, when dangers threaten and storms shake the country to its centre. We would not give a fig for a Democrat who is only devoted to the principles while the party is prosperous and in power, nor a rush for one who can only afford to work for the party when there is a prospect of obtaining an office as a reward for his labor. A good Democrat works for the benefit of the whole party—for the country, and not for self alone. He is not only true to his principles, but bold and fearless in proclaiming them. He does not fear or falter when political antagonists threaten, nor when persecution comes upon him; but like a true soldier he nobly presses forward in a good cause, resolved to preserve the rights and liberties of the people, or perish in the attempt.

A good Democrat is no hunter after place or power. He is no office-seeker, and consents only to serve, after having been made sensible of the fact that his fellow-citizens desire him to become a candidate. He neither seeks nor declines office, but quietly waits until such time as he may be honored by a call from the people to serve them. He works, during every campaign, whether he may be a candidate or not, and he encourages every other Democrat to work also.

He never fails to take his own County paper nor to pay for it; and if able to take more than one paper, he then takes one from abroad; but will always take his home paper first. He who is able to pay for a county paper, and does not take one, is worse than an infidel. He does not deserve to prosper, nor will he be very apt to gain office, popularity, friends, property, or anything else, that may prove a blessing to him—not even an approving conscience.—[Hillsboro Gazette.]

### For Fine Perfumery,

Go to Sisson's Drug Store.

**ALL** the garlicy, grammatical, dirty pill-puffing, puke provoking press of the loyal Union party, is berating Horace Greely for bailing Jefferson Davis. The editors remind us of so many cowered terrors, pawing and barking at a big grey rat which is quite out of their reach. We should not care if the rat were killed, but would hate to gratify such a mangy brood of dogs.—[Marion Democrat.]

How young men can consent to loaf about corners of the street as they do, when a good dose of arsenic can be bought for a dime, is really surprising.—It is something we can not understand.

### For Fine Drugs and Medicines, go to Sisson's Drug Store.

**CORN IN THE ROASTING EAR.**—While corn is just out of the ground in this vicinity, we find the following item of news in the *Mason (Ga.) Telegraph* of June 2. It says:

"The first roasting ear of the season was presented to us yesterday by our friend, Robert J. Hill, who farms in Sumter County, seven miles south-west of Americus. The seed was planted about the 25th of January last, in a small patch, as an experiment. His plan of cultivation was with a large two-horse plow to run his rows from east to west, throwing up a large ridge, then pulverizing the bed, throwing the earth out afterward with a small scoter—opening a furrow as near the bed on the south side as he could, then dropping in the corn with stable manure and covering with a hoe. Visiting the patch early every morning, he discovered that the rays of the sun struck the bed direct, and as the bed broke off the cold wind north and west, the frost was hardly perceptible on the south side, though very much so on the other. He thereupon bedded all his corn land as for cotton planting, on the south side, near the water furrow, covering with one furrow. We are glad to learn from him that he has never had a better stand of corn and cotton at this time of the year—corn from waist to head high (three to six feet), cotton half leg high, oats, rye and wheat crop very fine, wheat already reaped."

It is not denied that the white boys of Ohio, over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age are better qualified to vote than the negroes. They have had the advantages of our common schools, and as a class are educated and intelligent.—Why is no effort made for their enfranchisement? Does any one pretend that they are oppressed because they can't vote? Or that they are deprived of any right when denied a vote? No. It is all a question of fitness as to who shall vote, and the right to vote must always rest on this basis.